CAROLINA OBSERVER.

The Editor having lost his files of the ver, from the 1st January, 1825, will liberal price for a regular file, (or one y so,) of any year since that date.
e 15, 1831.

Notice.

E undersigned as Agent for Robert Donaldson, sq, of New York, is authorized to sell, on the liberal terms, the following *very valuable and situated LOTS*, in the Town of Fayette-

Lot South side of Hay Street, bounded by Donaldson and Franklin Streets, 100 feet front street, formerly occupied by the Bank of the States, with the Materials upon it. The brick one supposed to be sufficient for the erection nge of two story stores.

ditto North side of Hay street. 43 feet and running back to Old street. Said Lot be-posite the late Lafayette Hotel.

ditto South side of Hay street, late the tte Hotel, with the walls as they now stand, front, running back to Franklin street. In inion of *an experienced* architect, who has ex- them, the walls may be used again.

ditto on Franklin and Donaldson streets, d to the above, for Stables, Garden, &c. above Lots may be improved so as to yield fifteen per cent., and hold out to Capitalists, *ade in the State*, a most valuable opportunity ing an investment. The only inducement the owner has for parting with them, being *resides in New York*, and cannot with conve- attend to them.

ms.—A credit of 1, 2, 3, and 4 years, in equal ents, purchasers giving bonds bearing interest ate, payable in New York, and secured by a ge on the premises. For further particulars, to JOSEPH BAKER, *Agent*, &c. Corner of Dick and Russel streets.

21.—33-tf

FOR SALE,

AT healthy, beautiful, and commodious Resi-ence on Hay Mount, at present in the occu- of Thomas J. Curtis, Esq. For further parti- apply to

JOSEPH BAKER.

Agent for Green Womack, Esq. of Pittsboro'. tteville, June 21. 33-tf

ATHER & SHOE STORE,

e Subscriber has re-opened his Store in the ick Building, next door east of Mr. W. White store, where he offers his usual assortment of Shoes at low prices for *Cash* only. He hopes nds will come so prepared, as to make it un ry to ask new credits, as they cannot be d.

His Manufacturing Establishment is ted as formerly, and all orders filled with des-

W. L. HAWLEY

All persons owing me by note or account, uested to make payment without delay, as s by the late fire have been such as to ren- peedy settlement of my accounts absolutely ry.

W. L. H.

tteville, *June* 21. 33tf.

ddle & Harness Making.

Subscribers having removed a House to the e of their old Stand, are prepared to execute ers in their line, on reasonable terms. They ep a constant supply of

DDLES, BRIDLES, &c.

g among the sufferers by the fire, they ear- request all those indebted to them to make ate payment.

GEO. W. RAGLAND & CO.

tteville, June 21. 33-tf.

Taken Up

committed to the Jail of Cumberland Coun- on the 18th inst., a Negro woman who calls LUCY, and says that she belongs to Daniel either Richmond or Moore County, and that s brought from Greene county, North Caroli- ng the last year, by Alex. Smith. She is a or 30 years of age, very black, stout built, yes, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, with no marks. The owner is requested to come for- prove property, pay charges, and take her a-

NORMAN McLEOD, Jailer.

tteville, June 21. 33tf.

Bank Agency.

Subscriber tenders his services as Agent, to nters, Merchants, and all others, having any tions with the several Banks established in eville, by renewal of Notes or otherwise. All honouring him with their patronage, may re- ligence and punctuality in the discharge of es. Respectable references can be given in arts of this State, if required.

JOHN CRUSOE.

tteville, June 17. 33-4t.

The Editor of the Catawba Journal will please the above four times and forward his bill.

HENRY ERAMBERT, Tailor,

PECTFULLY informs his friends and custo- ers, that he has opened his Shop in the se- nement in the West end of Mr. McRae's row en buildings, at the Wagon Yard, where he end to all orders, and hopes in a short time to good assortment of Goods in his line, and so- e patronage of his former friends and custo-

N. B. All those who are in debt to the Sub either by note or account, are requested to rward and make payment, so as to enable renew his assortment.

21. HENRY ERAMBERT.

33-13w.

New Store.

JOHN H. BUTLER,

HAS just received, and offers to the Citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding Country, a beautiful assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

A large portion of which were selected in N. York during the present summer. His object during the summer months, will be chiefly to dispose of his present Stock, which consists mostly of summer Goods, and in order the more effectually to invite the attention of the community to examine this desirable Stock, he is determined to offer them *at cost* Those who are disposed to avail themselves of this opportunity of furnishing themselves on terms so advantageous, are respectfully invited to call at the North East corner of Hay and Robeson Streets, No. 1, Ashe Buildings, next door to Messrs. Willkings & Co., where every exertion will be made to accommodate the public.

He will give Goods at cash prices, in exchange for Wheat or Cotton.

Fayetteville, 19th June, 1831 33-3m.

BOOKS.

A Small consignment of Books, among which are a few Bibles and Prayer Books. I am making out an order for an additional supply, and can furnish any particular description of Books required.

C. P. MALLETT.

June 20. 43tf.

HYMN

Sung at the different Churches in this town, on the late Fast-day.

1. Eternal God! our humbl'd souls
   Low in thy presence bow:
   With all thy magazines of wrath,
   How terrible art thou!

2. Fann'd by thy breath, huge sheets of flame
   Do like a deluge pour!
   And all our confidence of wealth
   Lies moulder'd in an hour!

3. Led on by thee, in horrid pomp,
   Destruction rears its head;
   And blacken'd walls, and smoking heaps
   Through all our streets are spread.

4. Deep in our dust, we lay us down,
   And mourn thy righteous ire;
   Yet bless that hand of guardian love,
   Which snatch'd us from the fire.

5. O, that the hateful dregs of sin,
   Like dross, were perish'd there;
   That, in fair lines, our purer souls,
   Might thy bright image bear.

6. So might we view, with dauntless eyes,
   That last tremendous day
   When earth, and seas, and stars, and skies,
   In flames shall melt away.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Awful Conflagration!—It is our painful and melancholy duty again to announce to the public, another appalling instance of loss by fire, which will be deeply felt and lamented by every individual in our State. It is nothing less than the total destruction of the Capitol of the State, located in this City! Of that noble edifice, with its splendid decorations, nothing now remains but the blackened walls and smouldering ruins! The State Library is also entirely consumed, and the Statue of *Washington*, that proud monument of national gratitude, which was our pride and glory, is so mutilated and defaced, that none can behold it but with mournful feelings, and the conviction involuntarily forces itself upon their minds, that the loss is one which cannot be repaired. The most active exertions were made to rescue this *chef d'ouvre* of Canova, from the ravages of the devouring element, nor were they desisted from until the danger became imminent.

The alarm was given about seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, and it was presently evident that all attempts to extinguish the fire, would prove perfectly fruitless. The efforts of the by-standers were then directed towards the protection of the public offices on the square, and the adjacent private buildings, and to the preservation of the official archives. We are happy to add, that none of the former were injured, and that the latter, including the Legislative records, were *all* saved. The beautiful grove of Oaks, of which the Capitol was the centre ornament, did more towards staying the progress of the flames than any human effort, and inculcates most forcibly the propriety of cultivating shade trees in Cities, on the score of security from fire alone, to say nothing of other considerations. Seldom has the eye witnessed so awful a spectacle as this vast building in one concentrated blaze, streaming from every window and a vast column from the roof, forming altogether a scene not adequately to be described.

The origin of the fire is not certainly known, but we believe the general impression is, that it was the result of most culpable carelessness on the part of a man who had been employed to assist in soldering the new Zinc roof, as he was seen that morning carrying up a coal of fire between two shingles considerably ignited, a spark from which, in all probability, fell amongst some combustible matter between the roofand ceiling, which took fire while the hands were at breakfast.

Considering the rapidity with which the fire progressed, it is an alleviating circumstance that the public papers were all secured. Besides the papers of the Clerks of the two Houses of the Legislature, and those of the Comptroller and of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, the fine copy of Stewart's Painting of the Father of our Country, and some articles of furniture of the Legislative Chambers, were preserved from the flames.

The Congregation and pew-holders of the Presbyterian Church, with laudable public spirit, have tendered to the Governor the use of their Buildings for the temporary accommodation of the Legislature.

We learn also, that the use of the Session House of the Presbyterian Church has been politely offered to the Judges and Bar of the Supreme Court, at present in session, and the offer has been thankfully accepted.

In the evening of the day on which the conflagration took place his Excellency the Governor caused an Examination to be made of *John M. Mason, John Bell*, and *William Adams* (an apprentice of *Mason*) persons who had been at work on the roof of the Capitol that morning, soldering the heads of the nails, which fastened down the zinc—in order, if possible, to come at the truth as to the origin of the fire. No one, it is believed, who heard this examination, can doubt that the destruction which has taken place, was caused by the careless use of fire by said workmen between five and seven o'clock that morning.

Escape!—Jonathan Lewis, who at the last November Term of the Federal Court for the District of North Carolina, was convicted of counterfeiting U. S. Checks, and sentenced to five years imprisonment in the Jail of this city, made his escape therefrom on Friday evening, and has not yet been re-taken. He effected his purpose by sawing asunder the iron bars which secured his window, and lowering himself down through the aperture thus made. There were several other individuals in the room with him, who would, probably, have followed his example, but for the alarm given by a prisoner in another part of the jail who saw Lewis as he cleared himself of the prison enclosure. Lewis is a Gunsmith by trade, an ingenious, shrewd, intelligent fellow, and formerly worked in North's Factory, at Middletown, Conn. It will be recollected that he escaped in a similar manner last winter, but was apprehended again in a few days. It seems that no care, however great, is any guard against his dexterity and cunning.—*Ral. Reg.*

The arguments in favor of the Bank of the United States, and in opposition to the wild project of the present Administration, are numerous and conclusive. With some modifications in its charter, the Bank would be all that such an institution could be. The Pennsylvania Inquirer says:

"From a note appended to Mr. Gallatin's Essay on Currency, we learn the surprising and startling fact, that the number of local Banks which stopped or suspended operations from 1811 to 1830, was 1615, the ascertained amount of whose capital was twenty-four millions, two hundred and twelve thousand dollars! Suppose the restraining influence of the Bank of the United States had been removed—suppose the local institutions throughout the Union had been without a check or control on their issues; it is almost self-evident that this calamitous depreciation of paper currency would have reached an extent as calamitous as that of our Continental Money. For suppose the non-existence of this Bank, would not the currency return to its own rotten condition! There is every probability to infer that it would, and but a bare possibility that it would not!"

Preparations are making in Quincy to celebrate the approaching anniversary of American Independence, by an oration, public dinner, &c. Ex-president John Q. Adams has accepted an invitation to deliver the oration.

On dit.—It is rumored Mr. Lewis is *apprehensive* that he will be compelled to resign.

U. S. Telegraph.

POLITICAL.—The Washington Telegraph says, "we *know* that the mission to Russia was offered to, and refused by, Mr. Ingham."

The Baltimore Patriot has learnt, "from a high source at Washington, that Judge White has 'very reluctantly' consented to take charge of the War department, until other arrangements can be made." The same paper says, upon the same authority, "that it is understood Major Lewis, the second auditor, and Amos Kendall, the fourth auditor, are actually to go out of office; and that G. P. Randolph, chief clerk in the War office, and brother-in-law to Major Eaton, is named as Lewis' successor. Kendall's successor is not known."

We understand that the office of Attorney General of the United States was lately offered by the Executive to Mr. G. M. Dallas, of Philadelphia, and by him declined. It is further stated, that the office has since been tendered to Mr. R. B. Taney, of Baltimore, whether with better success rumor does not say.—*Nat. Int.*

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts have, by a vote of 291 to 108, determined in favor of an amendment to the Constitution, reducing the number of representatives.

WHEELING, JUNE

Another Steamboat Lost.—On S night last, about 75 miles below Cin the Steamboat *Sylph*, on her way struck by the Charleston, and sunk minutes. She had about 30 cabin and 60 deck passengers, who had barely escape from their berths, undressed, a ing their baggage behind. A few ju to the yacht, and the rest were taken the Charleston which rounded to imm ly. One gentleman, a bookseller of Lo ville, name not recollected, was lost.

Official.—FROM THE GLOBE OF JUNE 20.

Major Eaton ceased to act as Secretary of War on Saturday last, and Doctor Randolph, the Chief Clerk in the War Office, is appointed Acting Secretary in the interim.

GENERAL ORDER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 15th June 1831.

All persons in the naval service entitled to rations, who shall voluntarily relinquish the use of that part of them composed of Spirits, shall be paid therefor at the rate of six cents per ration, it being the estimated value of that part, as approved by this Department, September 17th, 1817. The payments made in pursuance of this regulation are to be charged to the appropriation for provisions.

LEVI WOODBURY.

To Commanders of Navy Yards, Stations, and Cruising Vessels.

The Medical Profession.—One characteristic of our profession—standing as it were in such sad and high relief as to scare many a sensitive mind from entering into its service—is, that it is concerned almost exclusively with the dark side of humanity.—As carnage and carrion guide the gloomy flight of the vulture—so misery is the signal for a medical man's presence. We have to do, daily, with broken hearts, blighted hopes, pain, sorrow, death: and though the satisfaction arising from the due discharge of our duties, be that of the good Samaritan—a rich return—we cannot help counting the heavy cost,—aching hearts, weary lims, privations, ingratitude. Dark array! It may be considered placing the matter in a whimsical point of view, yet I have often thought that the two great professions of Law and Medicine, are but foul carrion birds—the one preying on the moral, as the other on the physical, rottenness of mankind.—*Diary of a Physician.*

A Marvelous Vegetable—COW CABBAGE.—This is the name of a vegetable recently introduced into this country. It grows from six to twelve feet high, and affords an abundant supply of green fodder for cattle. The stalks live four years. In France they are permitted to stand out all winter, but in this country they should be defended from the frost by a sheaf of straw well secured at the top. The New England Farmer states, that "sixty plants are said to afford sufficient provender for a cow a year; and as the side shoots only are used, it lasts four years without fresh planting. A square of sixty feet will contain 256 plants, 4 feet apart, or 15 more than 4 cows require for a year's provender, without the aid of any other food."

Mass. Yeoman.

Bachelor's Revenge.—An old bachelor in Ohio, by way of a set off against Gen. McClure's proposition to tax bachelors instead of dogs, proposes as follows—hear him. 'Let every one that is tired of conjugal felicity pay a certain fee to the state for a divorce, according to his ability; and it will not only supersede the necessity of taxing dogs, but there will be no need of taxes of any kind. And if Government will give me the exclusive privilege of unmarrying all those who wish to be unmarried in the United States, I will pledge myself to pay off the National Debt in five years."

Marrying Daughters.—The Spaniards say, "at eighteen marry your daughter to her superior; at twenty to her equal; at thirty to any body that will have her."

The Railway.—A dealer in Manchester was lately in want of a particular lot of sugars. He wrote to his correspondent in Liverpool by the two o'clock train, with the necessary orders, and the sugars were in Manchester the same evening. On Thursday last the Railway Company began to convey a new class of passengers. On that day forty-nine Irish pigs quitted Liverpool in one carriage, and arrived safely at Manchester after a most noisy journey. The respectable quadrupeds evidently did not like the new mode of travelling, and in passing through the tunnel made an outcry which 'echoed through the hollow dark abyss," and startled all within hearing.

Since that time upwards of three hundred of the tusky herd have made the same journey, being probably the first set of pigs that have travelled in a locomotive since the creation of the world. The fare of a pig is eighteen pence, being not quite half the fare of a pig driver. The Company will begin to carry cattle very shortly, several commodious carriages having been constructed for their accommodation.—*Liv. Times, May 7.*

Ca.sa. Bonds for sale.

"*From the Washington Telegraph, June* 21.

Mr. Ingham having completed the important reports for which he continued in the discharge of the duties as Secretary of the Treasury, had made his arrangements to leave the Department yesterday. In the morning, he was engaged in taking leave of his friends, when Major Eaton, accompanied by several others, made his appearance in the Treasury building. Their conduct was such as to attract the notice of the clerks, and a report soon was circulated that he had come there for the purpose of making a personal attack upon Mr. Ingham. One of his friends immediately apprised Mr. Ingham of it; and he, having prepared himself for the occasion, passed to his office without molestation. Some short time afterwards, Major Eaton, with two of his brothers in-law, Doctor Randolph and Major Lewis, left the building."

Mr Eaton to Mr Ingham

FRIDAY NIGHT, 17th June, 1831.

Sir: I have studied to disregard the abusive slanders which have arisen through so debased a source as the columns of the U. S. Telegraph. I have been content to wait for the full developement of what he had to say, and until persons of responsible character should be brought forth to endorse his vile abuse of me and of my family. In that paper of this evening is contained the following remark of my wife: "It is proven that the Secretaries of the Treasury, and of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with her."* This publication appears in a paper which professes to be friendly to you, and is brought forth under your immediate eye. I desire to know of you, whether or not you sanction or will disavow it. The relation we have sustained towards each other authorizes me to demand an immediate answer.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

S. D. Ingham, Esq.

*This is not fairly quoted. We said;

"It is proved that the families of the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Navy, and of the Attorney General, refused to associate with her."—*Ed Tel.*

Reply.

WASHINGTON, 18th June, 1831.

Sir: I have not been able to ascertain, from your note of last evening, whether it is the *publication* referred to, by you, or the *fact* stated in the Telegraph, which you desire to know whether I have sanctioned or will disavow. If it be the first you demand, it is too absurd to merit an answer. If it be the last, you may find authority for the same fact in a Philadelphia paper, about the first of April last, which is deemed to be quite as friendly to you as the Telegraph may be to me. When you have settled such accounts with your particular friends, it will be time enough to make demands of others. In the mean time, I take the occasion to say, that you must not be a little deranged, to imagine that any blustering of yours could induce me to disavow what all the inhabitants of this city know, and perhaps half the people of the United States believe to be true.

I am, sir, respectfully yours, &c.

S. D. INGHAM.

John H. Eaton, Esq.

Mr. Eaton to Mr. Ingham.

18th June 1831.

Sir: I have received your letter of to-day, and regret to find that to a frank and candid inquiry brought before you, an answer impudent and insolent is returned. To injury unprovoked, you are pleased to add insult. What is the remedy? It is to indulge the expectation that, though a man may be mean enough to slander or base enough to encourage it, he yet may have bravery sufficient to repair the wrong In that spirit I demand of you *satisfaction* for the wrong and injury you done me. Your answer must determine whether you are so far entitled to the name and character of a gentleman as to be able to act like one.

Very respectfully,

J. H. EATON.

S. D. Ingham, Esq.

REPLY.

WASHINGTON, 20th June, 1831.

Sir: Your note of Saturday, purporting to be a demand of satisfaction for injury done to you, was received on that day; company prevented me from sending you an immediate answer. Yesterday morning, your brother-in-law, Dr. Randolph, intruded himself into my room, with a threat of personal violence. I perfectly understand the part you are made to play in the farce now acting before the American people. I am not to be intimidated by threats, or provoked by abuse, to any act inconsistent with the pity and contempt which your condition and conduct inspire.

Yours, Sir, respectfully,

S. D. INGHAM.

John H. Eaton, Esq.

Mr. Eaton to Mr. Ingham.

20th June, 1831.

Sir: Your note of this morning is received. It proves to me that you are quite brave enough to do a mean action, but too great a coward to repair it. Your contempt I heed not; your pity I despise. It is such contemptible fellows as yourself that have set forth rumors of their own creation, and taken them as a ground of imputation against me. If that be good cause, then should you have pity of yourself, for your wife has not escaped them, and you must know it. But no more; here our correspondence closes. Nothing more will be received short of an acceptance of my demand of Saturday, and nothing more be said by me until face to face we meet. It is not in my nature to brook your insults, nor will they be submitted to. J. H. EATON.

S. D. Ingham, Esq.

From the Washington Globe of June 22.

"A correspondence, of a private nature, between Messrs. Eaton and Ingham, appears in the Telegraph of last evening. It is to be regretted that circumstances sometimes occur in the private relations of life which make such appeals necessary. The merits of this controversy, like all others of a private nature, we shall leave to the decision of the public, without any comment from us.

"We are, however, requested to state, that the account given in the Telegraph of a collection of persons in the Treasury Department, with a view of making a personal attack on Mr. Ingham, is utterly destitute of foundation.

"We are further requested to state that Major Eaton did, *without any attendant whatever*, seek a meeting with Mr. Ingham, having first sent him word of his intention; in which he failed, simply because the object could not be effected without violating the sanctity of a private dwelling."

Letter from the Ex-Secretary of the Treasury to the President of the United States.

FROM THE U. S. TELEGRAPH, June 22.

Washington, 21st June, 1831.

The President of the United States:

Sir: Before I leave the city, it seems to be due to the Government that I should perform a painful duty, imposed upon me by the events of the last forty-eight hours. It is not necessary for me now to detail the circumstances which have convinced me of the existence of vindictive personal hostility to me among some of the officers of the Government near your person, and supposed to be in your special confidence, which has been particularly developed within the last two weeks, and has finally displayed itself in an attempt to way-lay me on my way to the office yesterday, as I have reason to believe, for the purpose of assassination. If you have not already been apprised of these movements, you may perhaps be surprised to learn that the persons concerned in them are the late Secretary of War and the Acting Secretary of War; and that the Second Auditor of the Treasury, Register of the Treasury, and the Treasurer of the United States, were in their company; and that the Treasurer's and Register's rooms, in the lower part of the building of the Treasury Department; and also a grocery store between my lodgings and the office, were alternately occupied as their rendezvous while lying in wait; the former affording the best opportunity for observing my approach.—Apprised of these movements on my return from taking leave of some of my friends, I found myself obliged to arm, and, accompanied by my son and some other friends, I repaired to the office, to finish the business of the day, after which I returned to my lodgings in the same company. It is proper to state, that the principal persons who had been thus employed for several hours retired from the Department soon after I entered my room, and that I received no molestation from them either at my ingress or egress. But, having recruited an additional force in the evening, they paraded until a late hour on the streets near my lodgings, heavily armed, threatening an assault on the dwelling I reside in.

I do not present these facts to your notice for the purpose of invoking your protection. So far as an individual may rely on his own personal efforts, I am willing to meet this peril; and against an assault by numbers I have found an ample assurance of protection in the generous tender of personal service from the citizens of Washington. But they are communicated to you as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and most especially of the District of Columbia, whose duties in maintaimng good order among its inhabitants, and protecting the officers of the Government in the discharge of their duties, cannot be unknown to you.

I have only to add that, so far as I am informed, all the persons engaged in giving countenance to this business are officers of the Government, except the late Secretary of War

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant, S. D. INGHAM.

From the Globe, of June 23.

The gentlemen implicated in Mr. Ingham's letter, which we insert, have furnished us with the call made upon them by the President, and the several responses made by each of them. It is strange that Mr. Ingham should charge men who have borne pure and unsullied characters through life with "lying in wait to assassinate him;" that he should, by a direct communication, call upon the President to interpose his authority upon the occasion, and then leave the city himself before the information he gave could reach the Chief Magistrate, to whom he appealed to redress the imputed wrongs. Mr. Ingham was himself the only accuser and witness to whom the President could refer, to make good the charges against the public officers; and it was very extraordinary that he should make an investigation necessary, and abandon the city before the individuals charged could have an opportunity of convincing him, by proving the real state of facts, how much he had wronged them in his suspicions.

But was it respectful to the President to make allegations which, if true, involved the dismission of several of the prominent officers in the Department, without enabling him to ascertain the facts on which it was necessary to predicate his conduct? Mr Ingham knew, from the course held by the President towards the officers engaged in the affair of honor in Pennsylvania, that he would not tolerate violence on the part of those connected with the Government over which he presided, and that he would feel himself bound to prosecute an investigation into the charge made by him. Mr. Ingham was apprized that Major Eaton had ceased to act as a public officer, on the day that he demanded personal satisfaction for the insults with which he pursued him. The motive of the attempt made by Mr. Ingham to implicate several prominent officers of the Government, as conspiring to assassinate him, is certainly rendered questionable by the peculiar circumstances, and by the manner in which it is done. If Mr. Ingham had reason to believe that he could substantiate an offence of so aggravated a character on those criminated by him, was it not his duty to have remained and to have confronted the accused? If he had no ground to make such accusation, what apology will he offer to the public for directing, like the flying Parthian, a poisoned arrow at the individuals who had never injured or intended to injure him, and whom it is evident he feared to encounter face to face, and wait the result of an investigation?

NOTE.—Mr. Ingham left the city at 4 o'clock, A. M. The letter was received by the President, through the post office, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

[Here follows, in the Globe, Mr. Ingham's letter to the President of the United States, published above.]

June 22, 1831.

Messrs. Col. Campbell, Treasurer; Major Smith, Register; Dr. Randolph, Acting Secretary of War; and Major Lewis, 2d Auditor—

Gentlemen: I have this moment received the enclosed letter from Mr. Ingham, dated the 21st instant, and having immediately, on its receipt, sent to ask an interview with him, I find that he left the city before it reached me. I wish you to state to me if you, or either of you, have had any agency or participation, and, if any, to what extent, in the alleged misconduct imputed in his letter, herewith enclosed.

I surely have been deceived in your characters if you are capable of so far forgetting the responsibilities of your stations as to participate in the reprehensible conduct charged. To the serious charges contained in Mr. Ingham's letter, which gave me the first information that I have had upon the subject of *his* difficulties, I wish you to give a prompt and explicit answer. Respectfully,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, June 22, 1831.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your communication of this day, enclosing a copy of a letter to you from the late Secretary of the Treasury of the 21st inst., complaining of an attempt to way-lay him on the part of certain officers of the Government, for the purpose of assassination, and charging me with being in their company, and my room in the Treasury with being alternately occupied with other officers as a rendezvous for them while lying in wait. It might perhaps be sufficient for the purpose for which you have referred this communication to me, for me to apply to the charges against me, a simple and unqualified denial. They are entirely destitute of the least foundation in truth; but to show you more clearly how far I was from aiding or participating in any thing connected with this matter complained of, I will beg your permission to add the following circumstances. The late Secretary of War, Major Eaton, never consulted me upon the subject of his controversy with Mr. Ingham, nor did I even see him on the day in question, except in an accidental meeting of a few minutes. I never saw the correspondence between them until it appeared in the Telegraph; and although I had heard that a correspondence was going on which might result in a personal conflict, I did not believe it was likely to take place on that day, or even that Washington was to be the scene of it.

Trusting that these facts and explanations will be entirely satisfactory to you, I cannot withhold the expression of my astonishment that charges so wholly uncalled for and groundless, should have been made against me by a gentleman with whom I never had the least cause of quarrel, and with whom my official intercourse, since my entrance into the Treasury, had uniformly been of the most friendly character. I certainly had no idea of arming against him, or of interfering in any way in his dispute with Major Eaton. I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

JOHN CAMPBELL.

The President of the U. States.

Major Lewis to the President.

Washington, 22d June, 1831.

SIR: Your letter of this morning has this moment been received, and in reply I have to say that the charge made against me by Mr Ingham, of having been engaged in a conspiracy against him, is devoid of truth If there were any such conspiracy against him, as alleged in his letter to you of yesterday, it was entirely unknown to me.

I arrived at my office on Monday morning, 20th inst. about half past eight o'clock, and never left the building until about half after two, when I walked down to the United States Bank to attend to some Bank business. After seeing the Teller of the Bank, and informing him what I wanted done, I went to a barber's shop a little below Mr. Strother's hotel. On my return I called at the Register's office, a few minutes before three o'clock, where I saw, unexpectedly, Mr. Eaton—it being the first time I had seen him since last Saturday evening. I remained in the Register's office about five minutes, and then walked up to my own office in company with no other person than Mr. Eaton. Dr. Randolph was not there, nor did I see him any where on that day, out of the War Office, until late in the evening. I neither saw nor heard of Mr. Ingham while I was at the Treasury Department. I had no arms of any description about me. I am, very respectfully, your most ob't serv't,

W. B. LEWIS.

Mr Smith to the President.

Washington, June 22*d*, 1831.

Sir:—In reply to your note of to-day, enclosing a copy of a letter from Mr. Ingham to you, bearing date the 21st inst. I beg leave to state, that the charges contained in Mr. Ingham's letter, as far as they relate to me, are wholly untrue. I have had no participation or agency, whatever, in the controversy between Major Eaton and Mr. Ingham. I have given neither aid nor succour to Major Eaton, nor any one for him. I have not walked with him, nor near him. I have not sought Mr. Ingham, nor been in his neighborhood. I have been unarmed constantly, and in all respects I have been unconnected with any thing that threatened his safety. As to the charge that my office was used for any such purposes as are named by Mr. Ingham, it is not less untrue than the rest of the statement. Major Eaton was in my office twice, once between ten and eleven o'clock, and once about fifteen minutes before three; each time he came alone, and did not remain more than ten minutes

I regret, sir, that Mr. Ingham, in making charges of such grave import, had not thought proper to refer to the authority upon which he based his allegations, and awaited the issue before he left the city.

With the highest respect, your obt. servt.

T. L. SMITH.

To the President.

Mr. Randolph to the President.

Washington, 22d June, 1831.

Sir: In answer to your letter of this date, asking the extent of my participation in the controversy lately passed between Mr. Ingham and Major Eaton, and how far I am amenable to the charges made by Mr. Ingham against me in his letter of yesterday, I have to reply, that I had no further agency in the matter than is shown in the correspondence between those gentlemen, as published in the Telegraph of Tuesday last. I was not with Major Eaton more than ten minutes at any one time between 9 and 3 o'clock on Monday, on which day the charge of a combination for the purpose of assassinating Mr. Ingham is made by him against me and others I did not participate in, nor did I know of any design to attack Mr. Ingham's residence as is charged by him; nor was I armed at any time during the hours mentioned, having no apprehension of danger from Mr. Ingham, or those "*friends*" who he says surrounded him. Major Eaton was alone when he sought an interview with Mr. Ingham, as will be shewn by the certificates of two respectable individuals.

Respectfully, yours,

P. G. RANDOLPH.

The National Intelligencer thus introduces the correspondence between Mr. Eaton and Mr. Ingham:—

The City is full of rumors of strange occurrences; but they have not assumed a shape sufficiently defined to authorize their introduction into our columns.

See the correspondence for the explanation *in part:*

Mr. Ingham ceased to act as Secretary of the Treasury on Monday last, and left town to-day, we understand, for his residence in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Asbury Dickens, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, will it is expected, fill the office of Secretary, until the arrival of Mr. McLane from England.—*Nat. Int.*

Progressive Increase of Duty.—After the 30th inst. the Tariff provides that the duties on the subjoined articles are to be increased as follows:

Flax, from 45 to 50 dollars per ton.
Hemp, from 55 to 60 dollars per ton.
Indigo, from 30 to 40 cents per pound.
Sail Duck, (of all kinds) from 10 to 12 cents per square yard.

A line of Stages, with four horses, commenced running on Monday last, between this City and Petersburg, via Nash House and Halifax. It is to go three times a week.—*Raleigh Register.*

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Philadelphia, June

By the ship Pioneer, Captain Mar (of Alexandria,) which sailed from Liv May 18th, in the afternoon, London to the 17th and Liverpool to the 18th been received.

From the London Morning Herald, M

The following are some further ex from the French papers of Saturday and day. Paris, it would appear, has not freed itself from one sort of irritation it is upon the eve of being subjected to ther. The great question is now whether Archbishop of Paris will consent to upon the remains of the famous Abbe goire, who, by the way, is still living rites of burial according to the forms Catholic Church. The prelate is, as unaccommodating; but the Government taken the matter up, and M. Casimer seems determined that the Church shall cumb. Trifling as is the cause, there some apprehensions that this affair will to some serious disturbances.

The French papers repeat their assur that the great Powers are about to ne upon the affairs of Poland. Switzerland seems to be approximating to a closer standing with France, and to be desir placing itself in a situation independe Austria. The Diet proposes to place a respectable military force.

LIVERPOOL, May

The Elections.—Generally, the ret the week have been favorable to the ers, and although the majortiy which ters are said to calculate upon, no le the prints in their interest, than 150, we are pretty certain, be realized, yet majority in favor of the bill, at least substantial provisions, has, no doubt, secured.

Official Drawing

Of the Great Mammoth New York Lottery,

NUMBERS DRAWN.—13—14—26—

13 14 26 Capital $60,000, sold in Philadelphia

Pittsburg,

13 26 14 do 50,000, sold in New York,
26 14 13 do 40,000, by the Managers,
14 26 13 do 25,000, sold in New York,
26 13 14 do 20,000, N. York & Pough
14 13 26 do 10,000, N. York and Alba

The smaller Prizes sold by the different V among which the usual quantity sold at "O FICE," where the cash can be had upon app Any one Number gets $20.

To draw on Wednesday, 13th

$30,000 CAPITA

Distant Adventurers have full time to s chance in this Splendid Scheme, by sending orders immediately. This Lottery is very sup rior to the one just drawn. The price of T lower, and the chances for a Capital much be There will be SIX Drawn Numbers in this L whereas in the last Class there was only FIVE golden opportunity is near at hand to secure small sum of $16, an independence for life. and judge for yourselves.

"*There's no Mistake.*"

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	50,000	DOLLARS
1		40,000	DOLLARS
1		30,000	DOLLARS
1		20,000	DOLLARS
1		10,000	DOLLARS
1		5,880	DOLLARS
6		2,500	DOLLARS
12		1,000	DOLLARS
12		500	DOLLARS
24		300	DOLLARS
60		200	DOLLARS

&c. &c. &c.

TICKETS $16, HALVES 8, QUARTER

The Cash will be paid at sight for all Pr soon as drawn.

Orders enclosing Cash or Prize Tickets w will meet with prompt attention, and the S forwarded to all those who request it. Recol Address to

B. W. HEWSON

June 1831. Petersburg

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 28, 1831.

FOR THE CAROLINA OBSERVER.

Hale: I am informed that the contri- for the sufferers in this place, from izens of New York are expected to a- to $15,000, and there is every reason re that the people of Fayetteville will bundant cause for gratitude towards ellow countrymen in many places out the United States, for their and munificent assistance. But af- we can only receive temporary alle- and some of our losses are in their rremediable. Who has not lost a long ed Library—or the relic of departed —scenes have been destroyed with many pleasing feelings of earlier days ssociated—rooms have been levelled re hallowed by the sufferings of the But I forbear.

kes me, whilst acknowledging the kindness strangers, that we have far stronger claims e Legislature of our own State—unless the n of destruction upon a civilized communi- e regarded as the sufferings of an unprotect- wandering horde of Barbarians! We surely claim upon our own Government, and the sk for, is the *construction of a Railway or from Fayetteville into the interior of the State.* most effectually resuscitate the town and erect it into a mart of greater and more per- prosperity than it has ever, even in its best ived. Such a road would equally benefit and the country, and extend favours to the who trade (or ought to trade) with us, of hey have no conception. It would rescue m the toilsome and expensive necessity of one or two men and four horses with a do- rels of flour or bales of cotton to market (to t a week or two, perhaps,) and enable them, e horse to bring speedily and pleasantly, two barrels of flour, or the produce of a whole rhood, and return with loads of articles from he expenses of transportation have in instan- erto debarred them. These results are seen in other States. Will the people of this ounder on in poverty, in ignorance, or care- , or contempt of advantages, greedily sought others, until driven to seek them too by the ing advantages of their competitors in the s of the world?

nothing in asserting, that *no where* can a tim- lway be constructed at a smaller expense than the pine planes of N. Carolina—beyond ere the railway may stop, let turnpikes ra- ough the clayey and rocky country. A little y may adapt the same wheel, to the common l to the railway, and thereby enable a wagon from one to the other.*

e trade of North Carolina to be suffered forev- ray off to Cheraw and Camden, and Colum- Petersburg and Richmond, and Norfolk? Are gislators content that North Carolina should e to be formed, as it now is, of communities, ous indeed, but estranged, with no State no feelings of fellowship? Are our honest s to trade with South Carolina and Virginia, er perhaps, with one their potriotism for nul- on, and to import from Virginia the non- bout *State Rights*.

ot my purpose to dispute the just and well shed doctrine of political economy, that the e trade and the more numerous the markets, tter for the farmer. But whilst I still left all annels of trade open to his selection, I would e way to one more convenient, equally invit- d within his own State.

A NATIVE.

ke two wheels varying 6 inches in their diam- put centre to centre and screw the felloes to- —you then have a wheel of two circumferen- tires—the larger one will do for the common or Turnpike, the smaller for the railway;—let ge tire be next to the wagon, and it serves as ge to the other, while on the railway.

e understand that JOHN D. TOOMER, has consented, if elected, to represent county in the Senate of the next State slature.

wn Affairs.—At a meeting of the citi- of this town yesterday afternoon, J. W. ght, Esq. presiding, and W. J. Ander- Esq., acting as Secretary, the following ution, moved by Louis D. Henry, Esq. adopted.

DERED, That the Commissioners cause, with nvement speed, a longitudinal Market to be e- d in the centre of the Public Square, intersect- Green, Gillespie, Hay and Person streets, run- parallel with Hay street, to be surmounted with er for a Clock and Bell, the roof to stand on pillars, the ceiling to be arched, lathed and ed, not exceeding seventy feet long and forty

number of buildings have been commenc- the neighbourhood of the market, and he Fall, we hope that that part of the will be pretty thickly settled. A store e built by Mr. Daniel Sutherland, ap- s to be almost ready for a tenant, and be finished sooner than any other entire- w building. Nearly a dozen old build- have been removed, most of which are pied as stores and shops. They are small, g been got up in the most expeditious ner possible. We hear of a good num- f respectable buildings which will soon mmenced.

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he New York American copies a para- h from our paper of the 14th in relation surance, and adds—

he above extract is from the half sheet which al- the Fayetteville Observer is enabled to publish. ve it a place, first, that an explanation so satis- y, of the causes why more extensive insurance was not made in that town, may be read here.—And secondly, that we may object to the term used by the Editor of the Observer in reference to observations, in this paper on the occasion of the fire. We did not *reproach*—it was the last thought of our heart to reproach the sufferers by that disastrous fire, with neglecting to insure: but knowing from conversation with many public spirited individuals in this city, where an omission to insure property is, in some sort, a bar to subsequent calls upon the charitably disposed,—that such omission at Fayetteville might be prejudicial to the aid we hoped to see extended to them, we adverted to the topic for the express purpose of deprecating its application at that moment and under such disastrous circumstances. Our remarks were written and conceived in the most friendly spirit; and concluded with the strong expression of our hope, that New York would show her accustomed promptness and liberality on that occasion. We are sure the Editor of the Observer will, on a reperusal of the article, be satisfied, that "reproach" was far from our thoughts."

We are glad that we misunderstood the American, though we were not singular in our reading of its former remarks.

The particulars of the destruction of the capitol, of which most of our readers have no doubt heard, will be found on our first page. In many respects, and especially on account of the Statue, it is a most calamitous occurrence, whose effects will long be felt and deplored.

A letter from a friend in Raleigh informs us, that the walls have nearly all fallen down, and that from their appearance it is rather surprising that they waited for the action of fire to expedite their fall.

As a circumstance highly creditable to the character of our coloured population, it ought not to be forgotten, that among the discoveries of Goods pilfered during and immediately after the fire, we have not heard of a single instance of any thing being found in the possession of a negro.

Mr. Berrien has resigned his office of Attorney General. His letters and those of the President, for which we have not room, are couched in terms the most friendly.

We have only room to call the attention of the reader to the correspondence between two of the late Secretaries. It is truly disgraceful to both parties and to the government of which they were lately such high officers.

At the Annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of North Carolina, held in this town on Friday, the 24th inst., the following Officers were elected for the present year, viz:

M. E. *Robert Strange*, Fayetteville, G. H. P.
M. L. Wiggins, Enfield, D. G. H. P.
William Kerr, Greensborough, G. K.
J. A. Lillington, Wilmington, G. S.
J. R. Lloyd, Tarborough, G. Treas'r.
E. B. Freeman, Halifax, G. Secretary.
Rev. *Colin McIver*, Fayetteville, G. Chap.
E. *George Blair*, G. M.

The next Convocation will be held at Tarborough, on the 23d June, 1832.

Erratum.—On the first page, for "Hymn sung at the different Churches in this town," read "Hymn sung at the Methodist Church, in this town."

We copy below several paragraphs showing the progress of the subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers in our town. In addition to these we learn that the first Ward in the city of New York has contributed $5000, and the second $1832 75. The city of Richmond has sent upwards of $2000, Augusta, $1200, Washington, N. C. $540, New Bedford, Mass., between 6 and 700 dollars.

The Fayetteville Sufferers.—An adjourned meeting of the committee for the relief of the Fayetteville Sufferers was held yesterdy, and most of the ward committees made a report of their proceedings. From two of the wards there was no report, and in some of the others the collection was not completed. The sum reported as collected was $7,951. It was voted that the committees which have not reported, and all persons who have any other sums to pay over, be requested to make report to the Chairman, the Treasurer, or one of the Secretaries, on or before Monday next. It was thought by the committee, that as every citizen has had and will have an opportunity to contribute whatever he please, it was not expedient to request a general contribution in the churches of the City.

Bost. D. Adv.

Fayetteville Fire.—We understand the subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers at Fayetteville, are estimated to amount already to a few thousand dollars in Boston, and that there is every reason to suppose a sum will be forwarded from this city which will sustain the character of Bostonians for liberality and sympathy. It appears to us that the proposal in some of the papers for procuring a Fire Engine with the contributions of the Fire Department, might be carried into effect without a very severe tax upon the individual members; and we highly approve the proposal of the Transcript to call it "The Yankee." There are a variety of reasons which would render it a valuable present to the citizens of Fayetteville; it might bless those who give, as well as those who receive. The people of the Carolinas have but little knowledge of the Yankees, and would be willing to give us credit for almost any thing but generosity or liberality.—*Boston Courier.*

Collection.—The Committee on Charleston Neck, met on Monday evening, and paid over the amount collected for the sufferers at Fayetteville, to the Chairman of the Citizens, say Seven hundred and fifty-nine dollars, fifty cents, which sum has this day been remitted in a check on the Branch Bank of the U. States, to J. W. Wright, Esq., Magistrate of Police, to be distributed agreeably to the Resolutions of the Meeting held on the 12th inst.—*Charleston Gazette.*

Fayetteville Sufferers.—An adjourned meeting of the citizens of this town was held in the Court House, on Monday to receive the reports of gentlemen who had been appointed to solicit contributions to aid in relieving the distresses of the citizens of Fayetteville. The amount collected was, from individuals $366, from the Lodge and Chapter of Free Masons $200—making the sum of $566. Judge Daniel, Messrs. R. A. Jones & J. Halliday were requested to address a letter to Jno. W. Wright, Esq. in behalf of this meeting, and to remit the donation which had been taken up. We understand that a contribution was made by the citizens of Scotland Neck and by the Lodge at Enfield.—*Halifax Advocate.*

We learn that the Rev. LEVI S. IVES, of New York, recently elected to the Bishopric of this Diocese, has accepted the call, and will be consecrated in time to visit the State, by the first of November ensuing.

Raleigh Register.

Curious Fact.—The New York Daily Advertiser states, that in cleaning the cabin of the ship Birmingham, recently, some cotton was used, which became partly saturated with linseed oil, and after a while, took fire. It was then determined to try an experiment. A small quantity of cotton was partially dipped in linseed oil, and was placed in the shade, which became ignited in two hours.—The experiment was repeated for the third time, and the result was the same, it being two hours each time before the cotton took fire.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Flour $4 to 4 50, Bacon 7 to 8, Corn 90 to $1, Wool 26, Cotton 7 to 7 75, Salt 60 to 70, Iron 4 to 5, Sugar 7 to 9, Coffee 12 to 13, Molasses 30.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to June 22, Sloop Two Brothers from Charleston.

CLEARED, Brigs Crusader for Martinique, Hebrew for New York, Counsellor for Philadelphia, Charles & Ellen for St. Thomas, Edward for Porto Rico. Schooners Wm. H. Crawford for Halifax, Acadia for Havana, Ontario for Boston, Dime for Jamaica, William for St. Jago, Cyprus for New Bedford, Maiden for Philadelphia. Sloop Union for Nassau.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

Cheap Dry Goods.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.,

TAKE the liberty of calling the attention of the Citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, to an assortment of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, that they have this day opened in the House on Hay street, *West* of that occupied by Mr. L. Brown; on examination, it will be found to consist of a *variety of fashionable and desirable GOODS*, suitable for the present season, a few of which we will enumerate, viz:

Fashionable Calicoes and Ginghams, selected from recent importations,
Painted French Muslins, some of which are beautiful
Mandarine Damasks and figured Velveteens,
Black and fancy coloured Silks,
Cambrics, Jaconet, Book, Mull and Swiss Muslins,
Fashionable gauze and crape shoulder Handkerchiefs and Scarfs,
Irish Linens, some of which are very superior,
Barnsly, Irish and Russia Sheetings,
Bleached and brown domestic Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bed Tickings, Ticklenburgs and Cottonades,

ALSO,

A great variety of Goods suitable for Gentlemen's & Boys' summer Clothing.

Country Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to examine this assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to offer our Goods for *Cash or Country Produce*, on terms that cannot be objected to.

NOBLE, McKEE & CO.

Fayetteville, June 24. 34tf.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

The large three story Brick House and Lot at the foot of Hay Mount, known as the Ashe House, containing 12 Rooms, and 2 Stores, with large dry Cellars, all necessary Out Buildings and a large two story frame Building, occupied as a Warehouse, well calculated for storing Cotton. Also, those two unfinished two story brick Stores on Hay street, near the Copper Smith's Shop. For terms, apply to the Subscribers.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, June 28. 34tf.

Daily Expected,

AN assortment of best Anchor Bolting CLOTHS, which will be sold on reasonable terms.

J. KYLE.

June 28.

Notes Lost.

SUPPOSED to be burnt in the late fire, a Note drawn by J. S. James & Co., dated Wilmington, N. C., February 14, 1831, at ninety days, favor J. S. James & Co., for $170 36.

A Note drawn by P. K Dickinson, dated Wilmington, N. C., May 11th, 1831, at four months, favor of and endorsed by R. W King, for $159 36.

☞ The public are cautioned against receiving or trading for the above Notes, as the payment of them has been stopped.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

Fayetteville Water Works.

THE Superintendent gives notice, that until repairs are made to the Reservoir, the works will be supplied with water through the large open Reservoir. Two or three days, it is hoped, will suffice.

June 28.

NO. CAROLINA LAW BOOKS,

For sale at the Observer Office.

The Revisal of the Laws,
Continuation of do., by Chief Justice Taylor,
Potter's Justice,
Haywood's Manual,
Taylor's Digest,

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Subscriber proposes to publish by subscription, a book entitled

The Carolina Practical Dyer, Job Dyer, Scourer and Bleacher:

IN which he intends exhibiting the processes now in use in dying or fixing colours on woollen, silk, cotton and linen, adapted to the use of families or others who may avail themselves of this Work Likewise Job Dyeing, or rendering such goods or garments as have by wear, accident, or some other cause, become faded or spotted. Also, the processes for scouring and restoring the colour of Clothes that have received iron mould, grease, paint, dirt, &c. &c, and the method pursued in bleaching woollen, silk, cotton, linen, straw and Leghorn, together with the plan of dressing and finishing the various kinds, so as to give them a finished and handsome appearance. The Receipts on Dyeing will embrace every colour, with a description of the Stuffs and Drugs made use of, and particular directions how to manage through the whole process of Dyeing. The Subscriber's own experience, as well as the authorities he has consulted on these subjects, warrant him in saying, that the Receipts & Directions which are to be laid down, if closely followed, in no instance will they fail to produce the effect designed. Part of the Work is in Manuscript, and every exertion will be made to render it both useful and acceptable on its completion.

Terms.—The work will comprise a volume of about 200 pages, duodecimo, be printed on fair type, neatly bound, and will be delivered to Subscribers at One Dollar per copy.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

N. B. The Subscriber may be found for the present at the second house East of the half way bridge between Fayetteville and Campbellton, where he will carry on the Dyeing and Scouring business as heretofore.

June 28. 34tf

Schuyler's Palace of Fortune,

NO. 220 Broadway, under the new American Museum, marble building, New York, where has been sold and paid prizes of 30,000 dolls. 25,000 dls. 20,000 dolls. 15,000 dolls. 10,000 dolls. &c., amounting to millions of dollars.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.—List of brilliant N. Y. Lotteries to be drawn in the city of New York, for the summer campaign.

June 29, Extra 17—$15,000—4 dolls.
July 6, class 7 $15,000—5 dolls.

Another Mammoth. July 13, extra 18, Capitals $50,000, 40,000, 30,000, 20,000, 10,000, 5,000, &c. Tickets 16 dolls. 36 No. Lottery, six drawn ballots, exactly an even chance for a prize. Packages in this lottery must draw back at least one half in prizes, and stand a chance for all the brilliant capitals. My country patrons will please write in time, as tickets will be undoubtedly as scarce as in the last mammoth scheme, in which many of my patrons were disappointed, in consequence of their orders arriving too late. Packages of wholes, containing twelve tickets 192 dolls., do of halves 96 dolls., do of quarters 48 dolls., do of eighths 24 dolls.

Orders for Tickets in any of the New York Lotteries, by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt and confidential attention. When one or more Tickets are ordered, the postage need not be paid. Those who prefer it, to save postage, will have a certificate of the numbers sent by mail, and the original Tickets will be sealed up and held subject to the owner's disposal. This plan, though generally adopted by my customers, is not done without express orders.

Bank notes current in any part of the U. States, or the Canadas, will be received by me at par for tickets. I am authorized to make reference to the Managers, Messrs Yates & McIntyre, also to many first rate Houses in this City, Boston, Albany, Charleston, S. C., Richmond, Va., Fayetteville, N. C., and Augusta, Georgia. Please address

ANTHONY H. SCHUYLER,

July 28. New York.

The *Lottery Herald* is published by the Subscriber every evening of the Drawing. The Herald contains the official Drawing Schemes of Lotteries soon to be drawn; a complete list of all the broken Banks in the United States; correct Price Current, and a large quantity of reading matter, original and select.—Terms, $2 per annum in advance, but is sent gratis to all who deal with SCHUYLER.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Death by Hydrophobia.—The subject of this notice was a little girl by the name of Johnson, two and a half years old. On the 20th April last, a small dog passed into a yard, 138 Chrystie-street, where she was at play, and seizing her by the nose, drew her to the ground. Before he was beaten off, he bit and lacerated the nose very severely. The dog immediately ran home into a neigboring street, and his master, after learning the injury he had done, despatched him the same day. Particular inquiries were made whether the dog had manifested any hydrophobic symptoms, but nothing could be learned, save the fact that he had bitten two children, one of whom still continues well. This act of violence was referred wholly to the dog having been irritated by the boys in the street. The child in question soon recovered of her wounds, and continued perfectly well until Tuesday afternoon last, (13th June) when she became fretful and complained of pain in the head and stomach. The mother prepared an infusion of senna for it, supposing its illness to arise from some derangement of the stomach; but whenever she attempted to administer it, the child would shudder and become convulsive. Indeed, the first circumstance that attracted the attention of the mother, was the peculiar actions of the child, whenever it drank; for during the afternoon it was thirsty, and asked for water, but when it swallowed the water, it would tremble, and choke, and attempt to spit it out.

Early Wednesday morning, Dr. Mead, of Cliff street, from whom we received the particulars, was called to attend the child. He found her lying quietly on her bed, cheerful and intelligent; for the child was remarkably sprightly for its age, and seemed pleased with the idea of being made well. Said she had no pain, except a little in the stomach; allowed her person to be examined freely; but when the nose was touched, would recoil with a shudder; and when it was pressed, she would thrust out her tongue, with a shriek, and catch her breath as if suffocated. This was not incidental, for it was tried several times, with the same result. The cicatrix of the wound appeared perfectly well, and there was no appearance of disease or discoloration of the part. She was asked to drink some water. She seemed thirsty and readily assented. A cup was brought, and she rose in bed and grasped it with both hands, and filled her mouth; but in an instant she dashed the cup from her, and seemed to spit or blow the water from her mouth, with a force and sound as if it were ejected from a heated crucible; and fell upon the bed in horrible convulsions. In a few moments she was quiet and composed again.—These experiments were forbidden, as they added greatly to the sufferings of the child. Several attempts were made to administer medicine, but unsuccessfully, for every effort to swallow even the smallest quantity, would bring on a spasm, and a distressing constriction of the throat, which would eject it from her mouth. The dread of water continued to increase during the day, (Wednesday,) and at evening, if a person were to approach her with a tumbler of water, it would bring on a recurrence of the paroxisms. In the course of the evening the spasms would recur spontaneously with increased power and frequency, until she exhibited all the horrors of that fearful malady. The eyes wild and protruded, gnashing of the teeth until the tongue became lacerated; frequent spittings and foaming at the mouth; retching which was peculiar. It would return at regular intervals of a few moments, attended with but one effort, as if the stomach were suddenly affixed by a spasm, and forcibly expelled through the constructed larynx, a little frothy mucus. Then again the horrible convulsions—shrieks,—not to be described, and dreadful to behold—until she became gradually exhausted and expired yesterday morning, 40 hours after the invasion of the disease, and 57 days after the infliction of the wounds. Several physicians saw the child, and no doubt was left on their minds as to the nature of the disease.

An Apology.—When John Clark, (Lord Eldon) was at the bar, he was remarked for the sang froid with which he treated the judges. On one occasion, a junior counsel, on hearing their lordships give judgment against his client, exclaimed that "he was surprized at such a decision!" This was construed into contempt of court and he was ordered to attend at the bar the next morning. Fearful of the consequences, he consulted his friend John Clark, who told him to be perfectly at ease, for he would apologize for him in a way that would avert any unpleasant result. Accordingly, when the name of the delinquent was called, John rose and coolly addressed the assembled tribunal, "I am very sorry, my lords, that my young friend has so far forgot himself as to treat your bench with disrespect; he is extremely penitent, and you will kindly ascribe his unintentional insult to his ignorance. You must see at once that it did originate in that. He said he was surprised at the decision of your lordships! Now, if he had not been very ignorant of what takes place in this court every day—had he known you but half so long as I have done, curse me if he would be surprized at any thing you did."

[Aberdeen Chronicle.

About twenty miles from Mount Hora, (N. Y.) there is a house which is built in two states, three counties and four towns. The states are New York and Vermont; the counties are Rensselaer, Bennington, and Washington; and the towns are Bennington, Shaftsbury, White Creek and Housac. The Temperance Advocate gives the following history of it. It was built by a Mr. Mathews, who, through some freak of fortune, became subject to those unwelcome visiters yclept sheriffs. On one occasion, the sheriff of Bennington county, (Vt.) called at the house, and, on inquiry, found that Mr. M. had gone to the state of New York. The hall being quite capacious, and the division line of the states running longitudinally through the centre, he with his wonted hospitality, invited the sheriff to dine with him. The Sheriff accepted the invitation, and seated himself in his own state, while Mr. M. preferring the other side, sat down with him, bidding defiance to all the authority of John Doe and Richard Roe.

At Welshpool Assizes, England, an honest rustic, being called to speak to the character of a criminal, said, "I donna think him very sharp, my Lord."—Judge Burton asking him "What he meant by sharp?" he replied, very innocently, "Why, my Lord, I have *loo'd* him with the *king and ace of trumps* in his hand agen and agen."

Blank Warrants for sale at this office.

STATE BANK OF N. CAROLINA.
Agency at Fayetteville.

THE 36th Dividend of the State Bank of North Carolina is payable, and may be had on application at the Office of E. L. & W. Winslow.

E. L. WINSLOW, Agent.

June 3. 31-tf.

Notice.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW have opened their Office, and are prepared to do business at the corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets.

Fayetteville, June 4, 1831. 31tf.

P. DAILEY

HAS taken the Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors above the Planter's Hotel, where he has opened the remains of his stock of Fancy Dry Goods & Groceries.

June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

J. Munn

HAS taken a Store in the block of Brick Buildings east of Hall & Johnson's Store, and one door west of Jas. Martine's Copper Smith's shop, where he will be glad to see his friends and all those who may choose to favor him with their custom.

June 6th, 1831. 31-tf

Saddles and Harness.

THE Subscriber has established himself for the present, in the front part of the small brick building occupied by Mr. Kennedy as a Dwelling, just below George McNeill's, foot of Haymount, where his former customers and all others can be supplied with articles in his line, on the former terms and prices. He wishes all those who are in circumstances, to pay their Notes and Accounts.

G. W. McDONALD.

June 21. 33tf.

Wanted,

ONE Hundred Bags of good, clean, white Cotton, in square Bags. JNO. HUSKE.

June 7th, 1831. 31-tf

C. P. Mallett,

HAS opened his store two doors west of Hall & Johnson, in the Brick Row, where he has a good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

47 Hhds. Sugar,
40 boxes do.
190 bags Coffee,
100 hhds. Molasses,
18000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
250 doz. Carolina Hoes, assorted, from 000 to No. 3.
20 doz. corn Scythes,
20 casks and crates Crockery,

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

March 17, 1831. ‖19tf.‖

Coach, Sign and Ornamental Painting.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has established himself at Mr Mallett's Carriage Making Shop, on Gillespie Street, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, with neatness and despatch, and upon reasonable terms

J. VAN WAGENEN.

Fayetteville, June 14.

Notice.

THE Depository of Provisions for the supply of sufferers by the late fire, is established on the second floor of Hall & Johnson's large Warehouse on Gillespie street, under the superintendence of Thomas Sandford—where those who can pay for such provisions as may be necessary, may be supplied on reasonable terms, and those who cannot pay, may get supplies without money.

C. P. MALLETT, Ch'n.

June 2d, 1831.

The Subscribers

HAVE removed to the Ashe Buildings, foot of Haymount, where they will attend to all consignments in their usual way, and will continue to receive and forward goods as formerly. The Ware Houses in the rear are large and remote from other Buildings.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE

81 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
35 do. and 20 Bbls. Porto Rico and Muscovado SUGARS,
10 do. New England RUM,
5 Casks Rice
25 Bags Prime Green Coffee.
3 Bbls. Fresh Lard,

June 6. WILLKINGS & CO.

For Sale,

The well known Establishment in the Town of Camden, lately occupied by H. A. as a house of public *ENTERTAINMENT.* The many advantages attending this House makes it an object worthy the attention of persons wishing to embark in the business. It has been for several years and is still in successful operation.

Information relative to it may be had by application to Thomas B. Lee.

MARY J. McADAMS, Ex'trx

Camden, S. C., April 16. ‖26-2m.‖

Lost or Mislaid,

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer, (Mrs. Mumford's.)

SAM. F. NELSON.

Fayetteville, June 6. 31tf.

Wanted to Purchase,

2 Young Negro WOMEN, of good character. They would be preferred from the country. Apply to the Editor of the Observer.

June 14. 32tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having shelved the remains of their stock of Dry Goods saved from the late destructive conflagration, on the site of the store formerly occupied by them, North East corner of Market Square, respectfully invite the attention of the public generally.

Also on Hand,

Liverpool Salt,
Sugar and Coffee,
N. E. Rum,
Molasses,
Iron, &c.

HORTON & HUTTON.

June 13. 32tf.

A. TORRENCE

MAY be found at the Planter's Hotel. His former customers will confer a peculiar favour by letting him hear from them, with the Cash enclosed and *postage paid,* immediately.

June 12. 32tf.

Doct. TH. J. JORDAN informs his medical friends and the public generally, that in a very few days he will receive a *full* supply of MEDICINES and DRUGS. On their arrival he will make known his location.

June 14. 32tf.

NEW, CHEAP, AND DESIRABLE

Goods,

THE Subscriber, since the late disastrous Fire, has taken the brick Tenement opposite the Planter's Hotel, foot of Haymount, where he has just received a fresh supply of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which he will sell at his usual low prices, at wholesale and retail. He expects to receive by the next arrivals from N. York, a further supply of Dry Goods, Hardware and Groceries. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES KYLE.

June 13. 32-tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

SINCE the Fire I have removed to my Store at the foot of Haymount, nearly opposite to Mess Hall & Johnson, where I will sell the following Goods on reasonable terms

6 Hhds. common quality brown Sugar,
10 bbls. ditto ditto ditto,
4 boxes Brazil Sugar,
4 hhds. Jamaica Coffee,
20 bags green Porto Rico ditto,
5 hhds Molasses,
750 bushels Alum Salt, (very coarse,)
500 ditto Sound ditto, (old and dry)
800 ditto Liverpool ditto,
60 sacks blown ditto,
200 lbs best quality Spanish Indigo,
1 barrel Spanish Brown,
15 dozen wool Hats,
1 box wool Cards,
3 boxes cotton ditto,
8000 lbs. Bacon,
Corn and Flour,
Sole and upper Leather,
Mackerel in barrels and half barrels,
Castings, Iron and Steel
Cotton Bagging and bale Rope.

Cotton, Flour, Bacon, Corn, Wool, and almost any kind of country produce purchased for cash, or bartered for at the market prices.

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

June 14. 32tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has taken a Store one door east of the Ashe Buildings, foot of Haymount, where he will sell the remaining part of his stock of Goods. He would also request all those who are indebted to him to come forward and settle their accounts.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 13. 32-4w.

JUST RECEIVED

FROM New York, forty-nine small boxes BROWN SOAP for sale. Apply to John H. Pearce or JOHN HUSKE.

June 14.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified, at June Term, of the County Court of Cumberland, as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Simeon Belden, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment to Messrs. E. L. & W. Winslow, and those having demands against it, are required to present their accounts, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by act of Assembly, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EMILY E BELDEN.

June 10, 1831. 32tf.

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscriber, at the Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, held for the county of Cumberland, June Term, 1831, on the Estate of Alexander Buie, dec., Notice is therefore given, to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against said Estate, to present the same to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

MALCOM BUIE, Adm'r.

June 9, 1831. 32-3w.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices.

June 7, 1831. 31tf.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment

EPH'M BOUND.

PLANTER'S HOTEL

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Market, Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf

For Sale,

300 Casks fresh Thomastown Lime,
500 Chairs, 30 Bureaus,
60 Bedsteads, and a variety of other Furniture,
100 brls. No. 3, Mackerel,
100 casks Nails.

THOMAS J. LORD.

Wilmington, June 15.

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having received the appointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayetteville, has formed a connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford, and will transact the above business under the firm of Thos. Sandford & Co.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

Thos. Sandford & Co.

OFFER their services to their friends and the public in the transaction of Auction and Commission Business. They solicit consignments; liberal advances made when required.

Fayetteville, April 11, 1831.

☞They may be found at the Public Room, Gillespie Street.

June 14.

NEW YORK CHEAP WHOLESALE

CLOAK, STOCK, and CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his establishment from No. 18½, Maiden Lane, to the spacious No. 138, Pearl Street, over Messrs. Hyde, Clark & Co., where he will keep constantly on hand a more extensive assortment than formerly. The make, and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved, and will be sold at about the same low rates as those of the last season. He has also on hand an assortment of low priced Clothing, made in the style, expressly for the Southern and Western trade, that will be sold at about the usual prices of the inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks and many other desirable Articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase. For sale by

F. J. CONANT, No. 138 Pearl Street, New York.

TERMS.—Six months, for approved Notes payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City Acceptances, or a discount for Cash. In all cases where credit is extended, interest will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Any Goods purchased at this Establishment that do not suit the market for which they were intended, will be exchanged for such.

April 13, 1831.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

Nine miles South of Warrenton and sixteen N. of Louisburg.

ON the first day of June next, the Buildings and Establishment will be prepared for the reception of Visiters. The Houses are large and commodious, sufficiently so, to accommodate an assemblage of two or three hundred persons comfortably.

The Subscriber is flattered with the expectation that the conveniencies and improvements which have been added to this Establishment, in all those matters which essentially concern the health, comfort and amusement of its visiters, will render it the ensuing season more attractive than ever. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to private families, and others who prefer it. They are so arranged, as to combine every convenience and accommodation suited to the largest or smallest assemblage of male and female. Arrangements are also made to meet the particular design of accommodating large parties, by affording them large, spacious cabins, either to or remote as they may select from the main building, with double and single rooms, where they can be at all times perfectly secure in the enjoyment of quiet retirement.

The Subscriber pledges herself to devote her best exertions to the accommodation of private families, and will spare no pains to render their visits pleasant and agreeable, by providing every thing that will contribute to their health, and by carefully guarding against annoyances of every description.

The Public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company.

No Public Balls will be given at Shocco during the season, but those who delight in Music and Dancing can partake of them without its disturbing or annoying, in the slightest degree, the rest of the house.

Few WATERING PLACES present more natural objects of attraction than SHOCCO. Located in the most healthy, rich and populous part of the country, in the midst of a polished society, it affords its Springs and climate many advantages, and has it ascendancy over all Mineral Watering Places in the South. It is believed that the water never fails in its sanative effects upon persons afflicted with Dyspepsia, Bilious Diseases and general debility, when they have persevered in its use.

An arrangement will be made to have Divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath, when such visiters as may choose, can attend public worship without inconvenience.

My terms for Board, &c., will be the same as last year, viz. $1 per day for each grown person, 50 cts. per month, or $6 per week; Children and Servants half price. For Horses $15 per month, 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 12, 1831. ‖28-8w.‖

THE

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